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## SIXTEEN PAGES

The Journal proposes to publish full sixteen-page editions, in case that space is needed, every day during the Encampment. Each issue will be complete and unique, profusely illustrated and replete with specially prepared articles suitable for the occasion. Regular agents of the paper will visit the different camps and headquarters, and orders may be given them. The Journal counting room is on Monument Place, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. The complete set of papers will be sent to any address for twenty-five cents.

THOSE persons who practice extortion should be noted and listed as blackmailers.

SENATOR PEFFER'S nonsense regarding money of alluminium and unlimited flat money has become rather wearying.

THE New York World, an impetuous free-trade organ, is organizing a free bread bureau. It wasn't necessary last year.

THE men who made the Republic possible and liberty a reality are the guests of Indianapolis. All honor to them! -now and forevermore!

IF Mr. Langsdale is not going to resign he should publicly withdraw his threat to antagonize all the future action of the monument board.

THERE is enough work for every person in Indianapolis to attend to who wishes to help the encampment along and aid the city at the same time.

By 6 o'clock this evening the people of Indianapolis will be of the unanimous opinion that there is a good deal of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE pension purgers are not demanding the suspension of Mexican pensioners, although they number 22,000, which is a larger number than were in the armies of Taylor, Scott and Harney in Mexico.

IF the Democratic House should adopt all the rules of the last Republican House at this time it would break the Democratic record of being ten years behind the Republicans in adopting needed reforms.

Those who were on the streets down town yesterday learned that visitors have many questions to ask. Let those who are willing to answer questions put on a badge indicating that they live in Indianapolis, and go forth to-day to the

THE falling off of the revenues of the treasury from \$67,793,389.88 in July and August, 1892, to \$54,796,661.49 in the corresponding months of 1893, tells the story of the shrinkage of business which the great "change" decreed last November has brought.

THE fact that the encampment demands the services of a large number of mechanics and men of other trades, together with the depressed condition of business, which involves all labor, may have a tendency to curtail the labor demonstration to-day in this city.

Is a poor man undertook to peddle s few corps badges yesterday, or any other day, he would be hustled to the police station, but the doors of the saloons were wide open, confident of the immunity which their keepers have purchased of the Mayor, thus making him a party to the open violation of the laws and ordinances.

ALL the friends of law and order and all those who really care for the good name of Indiana, will sustain Governor Matthews in any effort he may deem it | dreds of thousands returned to citizennecessary to make to suppress the Roby | ship, have a great central organization nuisance, even if it should require all of | which should emphasize the cause for the organized militia of the State. It | which they fought and the comradeship has been demonstrated that the local which they cherished. That it is the civil authorities are unable to enforce | largest and most remarkable association the laws. In such cases it is the duty of of the kind that the world has ever the Governor to use the military, and known is because it had two millions of to use it so effectually that the sov- men from whom to draw and a history ereignty of the people of Indiana will full of grand events, thrilling episodes

sent, as it may be obliged to confront several thousand of Chicago's thugs, but one which from numbers will awe the lawbreakers and their mobs.

WELCOME TO THE G. A. R. Indianapolis has entertained many great assemblages, notable conventions and distinguished guests; her gates have opened wide on many occasions; her streets have been decorated many times and the stream of her hospitality has often run bank full, but never before have her doors, her arms and her heart been as wide open, her decorations as significant or her hospitality as unstinted as they are for the members of the Grand Army of the Republic who will assemble here to-day. She bids welcome, doubly and thrice welcome, to the noble army of veterans who honor her with their presence.

In the history of the world there never was before, and it is not likely there ever will be again, an organization like the Grand Army of the Republic. The magnificent uprising of the people when Fost Sumter was fired upon and the suddenness with which, fairly glowed with heat, great armies were raised and equipped, have often been described. It was indeed a grand was another episode of that heroic period no less grand and impressive. This was when, the war ended, the Union preserved and the authority of the govinto peaceful citizens. The suddenness with which they seemed to spring from the earth at the beginning of the war was only equaled by achieved many victories, but perhaps the greatest of all was that which they achieved over themselves when, their military mission ended, they laid down the implements of war and took up these of peace. Had they chosen to do so they could have dispersed Congress, looted the treasury, overturned the government, captured and held every city in the North and made one of their own number dictator for life. Instead of that, as soon as they were permitted to do so, they laid down their arms and fairly tumbled over one another in their haste to become citizens again. This was the culmination of the war, the grandest spectacle the world has ever

the Army of the Union perpetuated in peace. The same loyalty and patriotism, the same devotion to duty, the same regard for law and order, the same courage and comradeship that marked the active soldier in time of war also mark the retired veteran in time of peace. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the old soldiers have done as much for the country since the war closed as they did during its continuance, for they have set an example to all generations of the highest type of true manhood and good citizenship, built upon the solid rock of true patriotism. Thus the Grand Army has twice earned the undying gratitude of the Republic, first in war and then in peace.

In recent years there has been some effort to cast discredit on the G. A. R. Attempts have been made to belittle the services of its members and to misrepresent the motives and purposes of the organization. Happily these attempts have not succeeded. In fact, they have been beneficial to the organization by recalling public attention to its origin, character and scope, and reviving popular appreciation of the services of its members. The American people are not ungrateful nor unjust. The history of the war is still too fresh in their minds to permit them to listen with any patience to attacks upon those who fought it to a successful conclusion. So far from being injured by these attacks its members will survive all attacks. As time passes and the number of veterans decreases, reverence for them will increase and the people will be ready to pronounce a curse upon the memory of those who once sought to belittle their

services or misrepresent their motives. General Harrison delivered an address to a body of veterans who visited this city in September, 1888, in which, referring to the recent encampment at Columbus, he said:

I know of no human organization that can give a better reason for its existence than the Grand Army of the Republic. Its National Encampment is an honor to any city. The proudest may well array itself in its best attire to welcome the Union veterans of the late war. In these magniticent gatherings, so impressive in numbers, and so much more impressive in the associations they revive, there is a great teaching force. If it is worth while to build monuments to heroism and patriotic sacrifice, that may stand as dumb yet eloquent instructors of the generation that is to come, so it is worth while that these survivors of the war assemble in their National Encampments, and march once more, unarmed, through the streets of our cities. whose peace and prosperity they have secured. Every man and woman should

The Journal approves and adopts these sentiments, and speaking for the capital city of the State of Indiana, in the name and on behalf of all her loval people, it again bids welcome, doubly and thrice welcome, to the surviving heroes of the war.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, The man who should set himself to writing a defense of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic would be as guilty of impertinence as are those of ingratitude who assail it. It would be strange that a volunteer army and navy which, in the course of four years, embraced 2,213,365 individuals should not, when these hun-

membership of 400,000 it has not double Loyalty" are its cardinal principles. The politics. Its religion is the Sermon on the Mount, and the book which contains it is open upon every post altar; its polmembership, an honorable discharge and obedience to the laws of the land. It knows no rank except the broad fraternity of comradeship. Its basis is the equality of all men as citizens. Its charity never fails. In every post meetcomrade sick or in distress? Does any comrade know of a Union soldier sick or loyalty was supreme. in distress?" The \$2.313.715.38 in money expended in charity during the twenty years from July 1, 1871, is but a drop in the bucketful of the general charities of the order and the organizations of women working with the Grand Army, Its loyalty is of the intense type. While it avoids partisan politics, it speaks out in clear and positive words when the law and social order are threatened. A few years ago, when Anarchists and under the impulse of a patriotism that | mobs in cities threatened social order, the National Encampment passed resolution which rang out clear as a bugle blast, denouncing all and impressive spectacle. But there | flags but one, and tendering the support of the Grand Army, even with arms, to sustain constituted authority and the laws of the land. Through the efforts of the Grand Army Memorial day ernment re-established in every part of has become an institution of the land. the land, those same armies, victorious | devoted to the inculcation of national on a hundred battlefields, voluntarily | patriotism. The stars and stripes float disbanded and resolved themselves over most the schoolhouses in the North because of the efforts of the Grand Army. When several thousand bills relieving as many men who were in the Union army of the charge of desertion the rapidity with which they disap- | were presented in Congress several State peared at its close. These armies had departments, in their encampments, protested against the honorable discharge of men who had remained a quarter of a century under the odium of the crime of desertion. So loyal to the flag, to law and order, and to the honor of the Nation is the Grand Army that every post

is a teacher of patriotism. A few months ago mugwump papers in the East and a few magazines assailed the Grand Army as an organization formed to raid the treasury. The protest against the Hoke Smith policy has silenced these assailants; but when the facts are known it will appear that there is a smaller proportion of Grand Army men receiving pensions than there is of veterans who are not members of the order. The organization has simply de-The Grand Army of the Republic is | manded fair play-that the Union soldier of the same age shall receive the same treatment as the Mexican pensioner of like age. The Grand Army, at its own cost, has looked after pension legislation of a general character for years, not for the benefit of Grand

Army men, but of all veterans. To-day, in spite of its detractors, the | principles of the G. A. R. Grand Army is at the height of its splendid usefulness as the most remarkable patriotic organization ever known Its intense loyalty, its increasing efforts to inculcate the lessons of patriotism and of duty to government, and its pervasive deeds of charity, in addition to the inestimable gift of nationality which its members and their comrades bestowed upon us, entitle the Grand Army to the unbounded gratitude and admiration of the American people for all time.

## THE LOYAL WOMEN.

The Journal extends a hearty welcome to the Woman's Relief Corps and to all other loval women who are gathered in the city of Indianapolis this week, for they are of the blood that gave voice and potency to the demand for abolition and aided in burying secession in its unhonored grave. During the troubled years of the war most of these women were young, and its evils fell upon their lives with blighting force. But they responded as swiftly and surely to the call to protect the flag as the men. the Grand Army of the Republic never | Brought face to face with all that was stood higher in public esteem than it appalling, they bore it with the high does to-day. The services rendered by resolution of heroes, and with noble self-sacrifice buckled on the warrior's sword and sent him forth unknown danger with words good cheer and Godspeed. It took courage to do this-courage above the common-and the women of 1861 had not been schooled to it. Their lives were narrower than those of the women of to-day, and more sheltered. They were not traveled or worldly wise, and few avenues of the business world had been trodden by their feet. They had seen with regret the growth of sectional contention and had pondered vaguely on the possible calamities involved in a fractricidal war, yet, with the hopefulness of woman's heart, trusted that that exegiency would never come. But it did come, with a swiftness and force that paralyzed the heart of the Nation. clogged the wheels of commerce and plunged the North into a mist of gloom. The shock gave to the world a new order of women. Like Athena, who aprang from the brain of the great god, full armed and with a mighty war shout, the war-born woman's soul awakened from its slumber and sprang into the arena full panoplied for the conflict with privation and trials. While she bore in one hand the spool, the spindle and the needle, with the other she regulated the workshops running. Athena was worshiped as the symbol of thought, the goddess of wisdom raised above every feminine weakness, and as the representative of military skill and civic prudence. The ancients would have placed the war-born woman beside her and made her, as they did the Athenian goddess, the patrons of art and agriculture, and of heroism among men, and given to her, as to Athena, the helmet, buckler and lance as attributes, because she was and is the exemplar of beroism

> and the patron of peace. Nearly thirty years lie between those women and the days that tried their metal as it did that of the men they sent to defend the Nation's honor, and found that both rang true. Children and children's children have grown up about them, upon whom the mantle of loyalty worthily rests, and by whose prevent the taking down of the stagings.

tion. The wonder is that instead of a never be dishonored. These children, who were little hindering things in '61, that number. "Fraternity, Charity and | help to swell the ranks of the grand army of noble women who to-day, Grand Army knows neither creed nor by their aid and counsel, render life less desolate to the war-wrecked veterans as the shadows over the western slopes grow longer. They demonstrate that Ities is patriotism; its requirements for | the heroic women of '61 have kept the faith and that the generation they have reared will not dishonor their teachings. They are deserving of all praise, they are worthy of all honor. May every success attend the efforts of these women, whose will was indomitable, ing, the questions are asked: "Is any | whose endurance was without parallel, whose courage was invincible and whose

Welcome, thrice welcome!

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE G. A. R. Ex-President Harrison is a member of the G. A. R., and will take part in the encampment proceedings this week. He values his membership in the organization very highly, and no man has a stronger feeling of comradeship than he. He will be heard from the platform during the week, but as not all can hear him, the Journal presents below a few specimens of his style in talking to "the boys." In a speech delivered to a visiting delegation of veterans in this city,

on June 26, 1888, he said: There is no class whose confidence and respect I more highly prize or more earnestly covet than that of the soldiers who, in the great war from 1861 to 1865, upheld the loved banner of our country and brought it home in honor. The comradeship of the war will never end until our lives end. The fires in which our friendship was riveted and welded were too hot for the bond ever to be broken. Wesympathize with each other in the glory of the common cause for which we fought. We went, not as partisans, but as patriots, into the strife which involved the national life. I am sure that no army was ever assembled in the world's history that was gathered from higher impulses than the army of the Union. It was no sordid impulse, no hope of spails, that induced these men to sunder sake their business pursuits to look into the grim face of death with unblanched cheeks and firm and resolute eyes.

In a speech to a delegation of Kansas veterans who visited him on Sept. 10, 1888, he said:

I very heartily appreciate this greeting from my comrades in Kansas. The bond that binds us together as soldiers of the late war is enduring and close. No party associations can break it; it is stronger than political associations, and we are thus able in our Grand Army associations to come together upon that broad and high plane of fraternity, loyalty and charity.

Speaking before a visiting delegation of veterans from Chicago Oct. 6, 1888,

Comrades of the civil war: It was true of the great Union army as it is said to be of heaven-not many rich. It was out of the homes of our working people the great army came. It was the strong arm inured to labor on the farm or in the shop that bore up the flag in the smoke of battle, carried it through storms of shell and shot and lifted it again in honor over our national

General Harrison has made many other speeches at soldiers' reunions, etc., and they all breathe the same spirit of comradeship and devotion to the

COMPLAINTS have been made that visitors who have been assigned to quarters in houses at prices made to the citizens' committee have refused to keep their contracts when those whom they had agreed to care for made their appearance. Any case of this kind is simply an outrage. There was no law requiring anybody to entertain people at a certain price, but when they have so agreed and the people go to them, and they refuse to keep their agreement and ask more meney, they come very near being blackmailers. If the citizens' committee will send the names of such persons as attempt this sort of swindling to the papers for publication it would serve them right. Indianapolis is against that sort of a thing.

VEHICLES of every description should be kept off of Monument Place during the encampment. Not only will they take up the space needed for the comfortable disposal of the enormous crowds that will throng in and about this locality, but a single runaway could scarcely fail in killing or maining a large number of people. Consideration for the rights and safety of others should cause owners of vehicles to keep them away from the crowded places this week; but, if necessary, the police should see to it that these places be kept clear of carriages for the benefit of the city's visitors, an' to guard against what might easily prove a great disaster.

CHAIRMAN LILLY having said in good faith that the monument controversy did not influence him in making up the route of the parade, very fairly insists that for him to consent to a change now, under existing conditions, would advertise him to the people of the city as an untruthful man, which he will not consent to have done. After the official line of march has been passed over he holds that the Indiana Department, being last, can pass from Tennessee street, where the march ends, to Monument place and break up where it chooses.

STATISTICS of the war show that Indiana troops participated in 308 engagements, of which 90 were in Virginia, 51 in Tennessee, 41 in Georgia, 24 in Mississippi, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Kentucky and the remainder scattering. The first engagement in which Indiana troops were engaged was the battle of Philippi, W. Va., June 3, 1861, and the last was the battle of Palmetto Ranche, Texas. machinery which kept the farms and May 13, 1865. This was the last battle of the war, being more than a month after the surrender of Lee.

> WHATEVER may be thought as to the wisdom of the home-rule bill, all must admit that its passage by the House of Commons is a great triumph for Mr. Gladstone. He has shown wonderful parliamentary skill, fertility of resources and staying power during the long and severe struggle over the bill. His triumph, however, is likely to be short-lived, as the House of Lords will undoubtedly reject the bill very promptly, and by a large majority.

THE statement of Mr. Langsdale to the effect that it will cost considerable money to build a scaffold to remove the figures does not accord with another statement of a little over a year ago when there was talk of an injunction to be respected. No small force should be and magnificent results as its inspira- lips the oath of fealty to the flag will | He then said that it would be little | are Gen. Jeff C. Davis, General Camby, Gen. | MAITLAND, Florida, 1893.

trouble and expense, and the superintendent, it is said, confirmed his state-

THAT was an imposing scene last night in Monument place. The vast throng of people and the flood of brilliant light furnished a splendid setting for the noble shaft, and when viewed from the windows of surrounding buildings the sight was very impressive.

Why not hold some of those numerous camp fires in Monument place? A more fitting spot could not be chosen, and a half dozen could be held simultaneously without interfering with each other.

THOSE organs which jumped in to champion Hoke Smith's pension policy must feel like men who have been deserted by their leaders without due

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Monkey. "See here," said Arduppe; "what's this I hear about you alluding to me as a monkey?" "Never said it," returned Briggs. "Monkeys are four handed, and no one could imagine you as being forehanded to save his life."

> Why She Wearled. Mrs. Wickwire-Mrs. Figg just makes me tired talking so much about that husband of hers. Mr. Wickwire-It is a pity he isn't cruel to her. I never did know a woman who got tired of hearing stories of that kind.

An Encouraging Sign. Hungry Higgins-Well, pardner, how's the business outlook! Noted any encouragin'

Weary Watkins-You bet I have. I see a sign down one o' the back streets that says you can git three beers fer a nickel.

Difficuit Enthusiasm.

"I am doing my best to rise to a proper appreciation of this occasion," says the man who always has a kick coming, "but I do want to know how a man is to get a profound realization of the grandeur of things when, just as he is getting his mind set right, some fakir goes to howling in his ear ahout 'California double-jointed pea-

THINGS AND PLACES TO BE SEEN.

Prominent Buildings, Notable Objects, and How They May Be Found.

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument stands in the Circle, recently re-christianed Monument Place. The spot was originally the geographical center of the city, and is still practically the center. The monument was projected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war; the legislative appropriations and subscriptions by Grand Army posts were made on that basis, but owing to a miseonception of authority on the part of the superintendent the honors have been divided between the civil and the Mexican wars. This has caused great dissatistaction among civil war veterans and the offending dates were last week ordered by the commissioners to be removed. The monument is yet incomplete. Several bronze groups and figures are to be placed about the base, and fountains are to be built on the east and west sides, but as it now stands it is the finest military memorial in the United States, and probably in the world.

THE Statehouse can be reached by any line of cars in the city. Architectural experts pronounce it one of the handsomest public buildings in this country. The corridors are especially admired. The structure is remarkable from the fact that it was built within the legislative appropriation of \$2,000,000. It contains, besides the legislative halls and State offices, the State library, whose walls are embellished with portraits of Indiana's Governors, and a museum of war relics well worth examining.

THE State Institution for the Blind is between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, fronting on North, six blocks Lorth of Washington street. It can be reached by the Pennsylvania street cars. The institution is a public school for blind children, and not an asylum. Several hundred papils receive instruction there during the school year.

THE State School for the Deaf and Dumb is at the intersection of Washington street and State avenue, and is reached by the East Washington street and Irvington cars. Thousands of deaf mutes have received a liberal education

THE Indiana Woman's Reformatory is reached by the East Washington-street and Irvington cars. This is a unique institution, being the first women's prison, officered and controlled by women, in the world. All the female convicts of the State are sent here. Under the same roof, but entirely separate from the penal department, is a reform school for girls. The reformatory is an object of interest to philanthropists and reformers throughout the country, and receives many visits. It is at all times open for inspection by strangers.

THE United States Arsenal is east of the city and can be reached by the Clifford-avenue and East Washington-street cars. It is a storehouse for munitions of war, and is in charge of a detachment of United States troops, Major Varney in command. The grounds are handsome, and form an objective point in pleasure WOODRUFF PLACE is a beautiful residence sub-

urb just east of the city, in the neighborhood of the Arsenal and Woman's Reformatory. It has some especially attractive features, and is reached either by the Clifford-avenue or East Washington-street cars. THE Central Hospital for the Insane is a State institution, with accommodations for 1,500 or more patients. It is west of the city, beyond

the river, and is reached by West Washingtonstreet cars. The buildings and grounds are handsome, and special attention is paid to THE Propyleum is on North street, facing the Institute for the Blind. It is a woman's clubhouse, and was built and is owned by an asso ciation of women. It is a meeting place for

clubs, organizations and social gatherings, and is open at all hours of the day. THE residence 149 North Pennsylvania street was for many years the home of Oliver P. Morton, the "war Governor," and was occupied by him at the time of his death.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S residence is 674 North Delaware street. It was visited by tens of thousands of people during the campaign of '88, and the picket sence then in front of it was carried away piece-meal by relic hunters.

THE statute of Vice President Schuyler Colfax

stands near the southwest corner of University Park, three squares north of Monument Place. This statue was erected by the Daughters of Rebekah, a branch organization of the Odd Fellows, which was founded by him. A STATUE of the late Vice President Hendricks stands in the southeast corner of the State

house grounds. Those who knew him well do not consider the statue a good one. The face is fairly accurate, but the attitude of the figure is entirely unlike that in which he habitu ally appeared. PLYMOUTH Congregational Church, corner of New York and Meridian, three squares north of Monument Place, is headquarters for the

THE City Library, a well-equipped institution. free to the public, is now at the corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania, opposite Denison Hotel, but will be moved, in a short time, into the new building erected for its use one square west.

organized charities and other benevolent or-

ganizations. Its doors are open all hours of

CAMP MORTON, used during the first year of the war as a drill ground and thereafter as a prison camp, has been occupied as a State fair ground since that time until a year age, when it was thrown open for residence purposes. It is now known as Morton Place. Its boundaries are Tenth street on the south, Fourteenth on the north, Central avenue and Talbot avenue on the east and west, respectively. The Contral-avenue cars traverse its southern bound-In Camp Sullivan, originally the State fair

the war. It has since been known as Military Park. This week it is Camp Wilder. Three squares perthwest of Statehouse. CAMP CARRINGTON, the largest of the military camps in this city, was northwest, its southeast corner being at the crossing of the lafayette

grounds, many troops were quartered during

railroad track and Seventh street. It extended west from the raffroad track to the canal. North Illmols-street or Mississippi-street cars. THE Orphans Home is at corner of College and Home avenues, and can be reached by College avenue cars.

nessee and Ninth. North Hillnois-street cars pass within a block of it. CROWN HILL CEMETERY, north of the city,

THE Katharine Home for aged women is at Ten-

reached by the North Illinois-street car lines, is one of the most beautiful burying grounds in the country. Within its limits, and near its center, is a national cemetery, where several bundred soldiers are buried. Among the more distinguished heroes interred at Crown Hill

George H. Chapman, Gen. Ebenezer Dumont. Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon, Col. William M. Wiles and Mat. Gordon Tanner. Gov. Oliver P. Morton's tomb is near where the soldiers lie.

TO LOCHREN, OF "E" COMPANY, Seems to me, Lochren, you forget Some scenes that lie behind The vail of years good God lets fall To make us softly blind

To all the wretchedness of ills We have, sore tried, o'ercome, That then, recalled, with larger grace Sweeten the joys of home. Sit down and take a retrospect; Review the ancient days;

Then, if you can in conscience, stamp, "Approved," your later ways. You were not slow to get your gun When Treason's full-fanged bitch Sprang at the throat of Uncle Sam;

The poisonous "last-ditch" Bravado of the rebel rout Moved not a single hair Of your "square" head; nor war's fierce blast, Slap in your face, could scare

You from your onward march that led To victory at last. Along a road where comrades' bones Mark every mile-post passed.

On the Peninsula you helped Our Sedgwick win his fame, That shall be bright while men still prize An unpolluted name.

Upon Antietam's bloody field You blocked old Bob Lee's way: And, Lochren, you were at the front On "Culmination Day,"

and better might have died, my boy. In the Gettysburg bell-mouth, Where Hancock placed you, but to check, A breath, the charging South.

Till help should come, than now to work The will of one who strives To cast reproach on men you saw That hour lay down their lives.

You paused not there; on every field Between ill-famed Bull Run And Appomattox you put on

Fresh honors, fairly won. You fought your fight to win or die: You won; but every good That now is ours is deeply stained

With patriotic blood You know their grain who with you kept "Old Glory" flying free; If you defame them now, say, you,

Whose is the infamy? Lochren, there is no glory there, Where now you sit, for you. Come out! and to yourself and your Old comrades still be true.

Come out, old boy! the days grow short For us above the sod: Come out, come out! and live and die An "Old First" demi-god.

INDIANAPOLIS. SONG FOR THE G. A. R. Hall to the soldiers who enter to-day!

Three cheers for the victors who fought all the Unfurl all our banners, float high stripes an Their deep crimson lines make us think of the That were won and are worn by our heroes i

Salute the long columns of men tried and true, Who had wisdom to choose and courage to do; Open hearts, open doors, welcome give unto al The brave ones who answered America's call When she needed strong hands to sustain her.

As the tattered old war flags are borne side by They are ragged and faded, yet to comrades'

And where is the heart does not thrill with fond

The dear colors gleam a bright red, white and And though blind, he could still see them shining. Then sing, happy children, sing loud, sweet and

Put your hearts, your souls, put your love in As you sing, think of home, country, freedom

Your song will sink deep in the hearts of all men To whom the word country is more than a name.

> America, we sing! Loud our hosannas ring From sea to sea. Send now a mighty wave Of praises for the brave. Who fought our land to save, Our homes to free.

America, our pride! Thy glory at full tide Doth brightly shine. Not only to our eyes, But to those heroes wise. Who from the starry skies Their still watch keep.

America, we shout, Ring all your joy bells out This happy year. Thy glory be confessed By ev'ry loyal breast, All blessings on thee rest, Frecious home of ours! INDIANAPOLIS.

A CALL TO DUTY.

(By Col. S. Herbert Lancey (editorially known as 'Sidney Herbert') judg advocate of the Department of Florida.

We are the "vets" of sixty-one, Who draw the sword or bore the gun As forth we marched at Duty's call-The big and little, short and tall. One noble impulse led us forth-The grandest army of the earth-To save the Nation from the blows That fell from our misguided foes Who sought by war to rend in twain A Union none could join again. Up mountain beights, o'er valleys wide, Our valor oft was sorely tried: Sometimes we wavered and fell back. Leaving dead comrades in our track. Yet never from the first to last, However dark the shadow cast. Did courage falter, hope depart, Or vain regret invade the heart. On marches weary and footsore Our burdens we with patience bore, Nor lingered when the bugle call "In live of battle" bade us fall, One hope, one purpose, ever grand, To keep intact our Native Land. Upheld us by its magic charm, Made bold the heart and strong the arm. Long was the struggle, fleree the fight-Oft shrouded in the darkest night-Yet He who rules on land and sea

Gave us the final victory. All hail! the heroes passed away. Whose lives went out amidst the fray: God bless their loved ones who remain, And keep them safe from needless pain. Be it our pleasure, Comrades true. To succor all who wore the Blue. When age and want and sickness come. And find them without friends or home, That they may feel that not in vain They passed thro' peril and thro' pain. Old Comrades brave, wherever met. The bond of union ne'er forget; Bound by ties unlike all others, We stand to-day a band of brothers; So then, to all upon whose breasts The Badge we honor proudly rests, ] Let me this Duty clear present-

And with the very best intent-Stand by the Principles we love. Born of an impulse from above. And in all places and all times. In torrid or in arctic citmes. Proclaim the purpose-dear as life-For seit and children, home and wife. To have while we're above the sod. One Flag, one Country, and one God! SEPTEMBER 4 IN HISTORY.

Summary of Important News Items, Compiled from Files of the Journal.

September 4, 1861. Report that Jeff Davis had died of cancer of the brain, growing out of disease of optic perve. denied. Recruiting going on rapidly in all parts of the country. Near Kirkville, Mo., Corporal Dix, of the Third Iowa Regiment, while on a scouting expedition, was surrounded in a farmhouse by twenty-five secessionists. The federal troops drove their assailants from the ground, with a loss of seven of the latter killed and five wounded. Captain Dix was killed. Rosecrans writes very encouragingly of affairs in West Virginia. Confederate

slaves at Old Point Comfort now number 1,800.

Lieutenant General Scott announces that the

Treasury Department, in order to meet future

payment of troops, is about to supply, besides

coin, as heretofore, treasury notes in fives, tens

and twenties, as good as gold at all banks and

most convenient for transmission by mail by officers and men to their families at home. An editorial of Sept. 5 refers to a rumor that the President had appointed Colonels Dumont, Milroy and Wallace brigadier generals, and says: "As three of the most efficient and courageous colonels of the three months men. these gentlemen have unquestionably as strong a claim to such promotion as any men can have who are not soldiers by profession."

An editorial of Horace Greeley's, in the New York Tribune, giving eleven reasons why young men should enter the volunteer service, ia quoted with approving comments. Of these eleven inducements numbers nine and ten read

thus: IX. The autumn, with its healthy sun and bracing breezes has arrived. The stimmer solstice deterred tens of thousands of Northern citizens from following their flag into the sultry rebel States. From this time forward, for the coming eight months, the country below the Potomac and Ohio will, to Northern troops, be one long genial autumn X. The harvest being over, and the hard times upon us, swarms of men find no employment so profitable, viewed as mere work hire, as going into the army. This is true of traders and mechanics, as well as farmers, and applies with great force to the redundant population of our

September 4, 1862.

Great excitement at Cincinnati; Kirby Smith's forces posted at Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown in good position for an advance on either Cincinnati or Louisville; telegraph operator at Paris, Ky., abandons his office, reporting troops entering the town. General McClellan, immediately after accepting chief command of all the Union forces in Virginia and the neighborhood of Washington, proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the Potomae. His reception by officers and soldiers was marked by unbounded enthusiasm. The rebel force ander the five generals-Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill and Smith-is not less than 215,000 strong at the present time. A gentleman just from the rebel camp says that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, while Smith, with a column 30,000 strong, is marching on Fredericksburg. All the regiments engaged in the battle of Saturday (Manassas) fought gallantly. The loss is said to reach 40 per cent. of those engaged. Mr. Dennis, military agent at Washington for the State of Indiana, has received a letter from Colonel Meredith, of the Kineteepth Indiana, which, with the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin regiments, forms General Gibbons's brigade. On Thursday evening they encountered Hill's rebel division, from whom they took a battery, which they still possess. They held the battlefield, but Colonel Meredith was the only field officer not hurt. He had three horses shot under him. Our entire loss in this brigade, in killed, wounded and missing, was 778. The Nineteenth Indiana lost 227. The rebel mortality has been enormous.

Reports from Nashville state that Forrest and als entire force were captured the night before, at Alexandria, near Leban The Cincinnati Evening Times was suppressed by General Wallace for an article consuring the administration on its conduct of the war. The body of Gen. Phil Kearney reached Newark, N. J., in charge of the officers of his staff. The rebel Governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation calling for a force of 10,000 men to be formed into a division and placed under the

eral thousands a day, and are immediately assigned position to co-operate with the veteran

The new levies are arriving at the rate of sev-

ommand of J. B. Floyd.

September 4, 1863. New York-The steamer Ella, that lately arrived from Nassau with pineapples, proves to be the pirate Retribution, and was secured yester-

The steamer City of the South, from Charles. ton bar, arrived to-day; also, the Union. Last Monday the ironclads moved towards Sullivan's island, abreast of Fort Moultrie, and opened fire. The fort replied, assisted by a battery on Sullivan's Island, Wagner and Gregg. General Gilimore's battery kept firing on Wagner. Sumter remains stlent, though the rebel flag still waves over the ruins. The result of the attack was unknown when the steamer left.

Passengers abourd the Union report Wagner was silenced and that the monitors passed Fort Moultrie without hindrance from Wagner. The impression prevails that our fleet could

pass up to Charleston by a dash. The Tribune has the following dispatch from headquarters of the Potomac: "Deserters now coming in report that Lee's army is generally discussing another raid across the Potomac. The reported demoralization of Lee's army is much exaggerated. It is again in excellent patrick's bodyguard were killed two days ago by guerillas, when the whole bodyguard obtained permission to hunt guerillas. They have been gone some days, and their success may be estimated by the number of guerilla carcasses suspended as scarcerows from tall trees on their line of march."

[Editorial in Journal.]

We have the gratifying news this morning that Burnside has reached and occupied Kingston, East Tennessee; that he met no resistance, and that at last, after so many years of suffering and oppression, to which the worst tyrauny in history was mercy, the people of that loyal region are free. The rebels have abandoned it entirely, except what little ground they cover at Chattanooga, and all our operations are said to be going on as well as could be desired.

September 4, 1864. New York-The headlines say: "Confirmstion of the capture of Atlanta." The Post's Washington special says, "The capture of Atlanta is fully confirmed by official dispatches just received."

The latest news from the Army of the Potomac states: "The enemy are on the move down the valley, falling back toward Winchester. "Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry. Averill cartured twenty wagons, two batale flags, a number or prisoners and a herd of cattle. He then

moved last night with his whole army in pur-THE MODIFIED PENSION ORDER.

moved toward Barryville. General Sheridan

SECRETARY SMITH has decided to modify his pension policy. There is room for it .-Minneapolis Tribune. THE modification of the pension-dropping

policy is a good indication that its results have not been prolitable to the administration.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. HOKE SMITH was the only member of the cabinet absent from Friday's meeting. He

was in retirement and mourning over the way in which the country fails to apprecrate his energetic efforts in veteran suspending .- Pittsburg Chroniele-Telegraph. SECRETARY HOKE SMITH should be compelled to abandon his illegal assumption that the cases heard and determined by his predecessor were not legally settled: and the pensioners already suspended should be restored to the rolls. -Rochester

Democrat and Chronicle. COMMISSIONER LOCHREN'S declaration that there will be no more suspensions of pensioners pending investigation should not be greated with too loud acclaim. It must be borne in mind that what he really says is that when a pension is out off in the fature it will be for good, and not during the time necessary to look into the

case .- Detroit Tribune. THE pension reform machine, that has been running double turn at such a furious rate for some time, has suddenly reversed itself. The present unjust policy of making wholesale suspensions has been stopped. and hereafter a different course will be pursued. All the country asks to that equal and exact justice shall prevail in the Pension Bureau. - Philadelphia Telegraph